

# The React Router

# Introduction

- **A separate library.**
- **Allows multiple views and flows in an app.**
- **Keeps the URL in sync with what's being displayed.**
- **Supports traditional web principles:**
  - 1. Addressability**
  - 2. Information sharing.**
  - 3. Deep linking.**
  - **1<sup>st</sup> generation AJAX apps violated these principles**

# Basic routing configuration

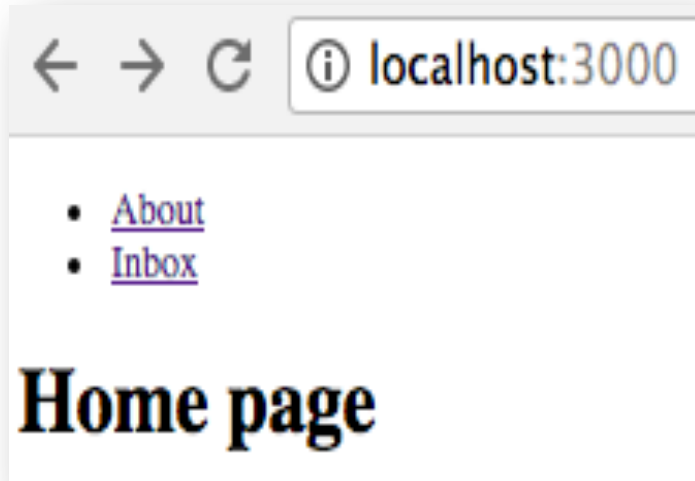
	URL	Components
1	/	App (Home)
2	/about	About
3	/inbox	Inbox

```
class Router extends Component {  
  render() {  
    return (  
      <BrowserRouter>  
        <Switch>  
          <Route path='/about' component={ About } />  
          <Route path='/inbox' component={ Inbox } />  
          <Route exact path='/' component={ App } />  
          <Redirect from='*' to='/' />  
        </Switch>  
      </BrowserRouter>  
    )  
  }  
}
```

- **Ref.** src/sample1/
- **<Switch>** - like conventional case-switch statement.
  - **Matches browser URL** to nested Route components' path prop value.
  - **Matching supports regular expression pattern matching.**
  - **Use exact argument for precision.**
  - **Use <Redirect>** - to **avoid 404-type error.**
- **ReactDOM.render()** passed an app's Router component.

# Hyperlinks

- Use the `<Link>` component for internal links.
  - Use anchor tag for external links - `<a href . . . . . >`
- EX. Ref. `src/sample2/`)



```
24
25 class App extends Component {
26   render() {
27     return (
28       <div>
29         <ul>
30           <li><Link to="/about">About</Link></li>
31           <li><Link to="/inbox">Inbox</Link></li>
32         </ul>
33         <h1>Home page</h1>
34       </div>
35     )
36   }
37 }
```

AbsoluteURL

- `<Link>` gives access to other useful router properties.
- Use `<LinkContainer>` when link wraps other 3<sup>rd</sup> party component, e.g. Bootstrap-React `<Button />`

# Dynamic segments.

- Parameterized URLs, e.g. /users/22, /users/12/purchases
  - How do we declare a parameterized path?
  - How does a component access the parameter value?
- **Ex: Ref** src/sample3/.
  - Suppose the Inbox component must show messages for a user specified in the browser URL e.g /inbox/123

.....


```
<Route path='/inbox/:userId' component={ Inbox } />
```

.....

The colon (:) indicates a parameter position. Parameter name (e.g. userId) is arbitrary.

# Dynamic segments.

```
class Inbox extends Component {  
  render() {  
    return (  
      <div>  
        <h2>Inbox page</h2>  
        <h3>Messages for user: {this.props.match.params.userId} </h3>  
      </div>  
    )  
  }  
}  
  
export default withRouter(Inbox);
```



The diagram consists of two white arrows on a dark blue background. One arrow points from the `withRouter(Inbox)` call at the bottom of the code block up towards the `render` method. The other arrow points from the `render` method down towards the `export default` line, indicating the flow of information from the router to the component's props.

- **`withRouter()` function - makes routing-related information available to a component by injecting it with extra props.**
  - `props.match.params.(parameter-name)`
  - `props.history`

# Nested Routes

- **EX.:** See src/sample4/.

**Objective:** Given the route:

`<Route path='/inbox/:userId' component={ Inbox } />`,

**when the browser URL is:**

1. `/inbox/XXX/statistics` then render **Inbox + Stats components.**
2. `/inbox/XXX/draft` then render **Inbox + Drafts components.**

```
- class Inbox extends Component {  
-   render() {  
-       return (  
-         <div>  
-           <h1>Inbox page</h1>  
-           <Messages id={this.props.match.params.userId}/>  
-           <div>  
-             <Route path={` /inbox/:userId/statistics`} component={ Stats } />  
-             <Route path={` /inbox/:userId/draft`} component={ Draft } />  
-           </div>  
-         </div>  
-       )  
-     }  
- }
```

Nested routes

# Alternative <Route> API feature.

- **To-date:** <Route path={...URL path...} component={ ComponentX}>
  - **Disadv.:** We cannot pass custom props to the component.
  - **Alternative:**
    - <Route path={...URL path...} remder={...function....}>
      - render function must return a component.
  - **EX.:** See /src/sample5/.
- Objective:** Pass a custom prop to the <Stats> component.

```
class Stats extends Component {  
  render() {  
    return <h3>Statistical data for user:  
      {` ${this.props.match.params.id} (${this.props.other})`}</h3>  
  }  
}
```



# Alternative <Route> API feature.

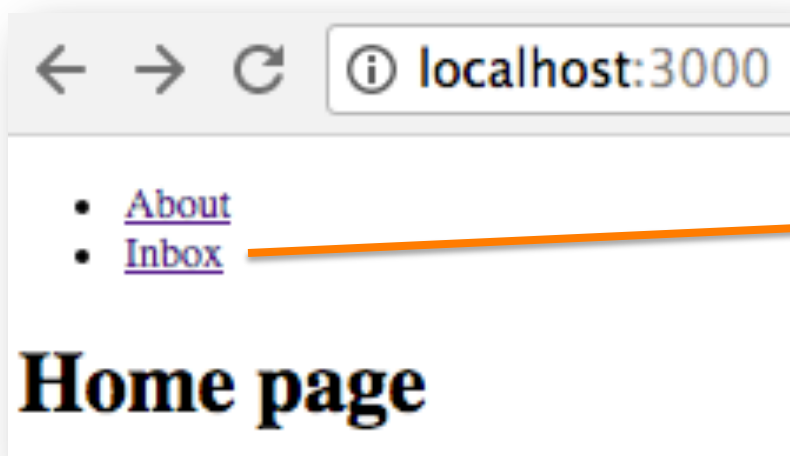
```
class Inbox extends Component {  
  render() {  
    let bar = 'something'  
    return (  
      <div>  
        <h2>Inbox page</h2>  
        <Messages id={this.props.match.params.userId}/>  
        <Route path={` /inbox/:id/statistics`}   
          render={ (props) => <Stats {...props} other={bar} /> } />  
        <Route path={` /inbox/:id/drafts`} component={ Drafts} />  
      </div>  
    )  
  }  
}
```

```
render= (props) => {  
  ... Some logic ...  
  return <ComponentX prop1=... prop2=.... />  
}
```

**Where props is the standard props object passed by <Route> to its subordinate, e.g. the arrow function.**

# Extended <Link> API

- **Objective:** Passing additional props via a <Link>.
- **EX.:** See /src/sample6/.

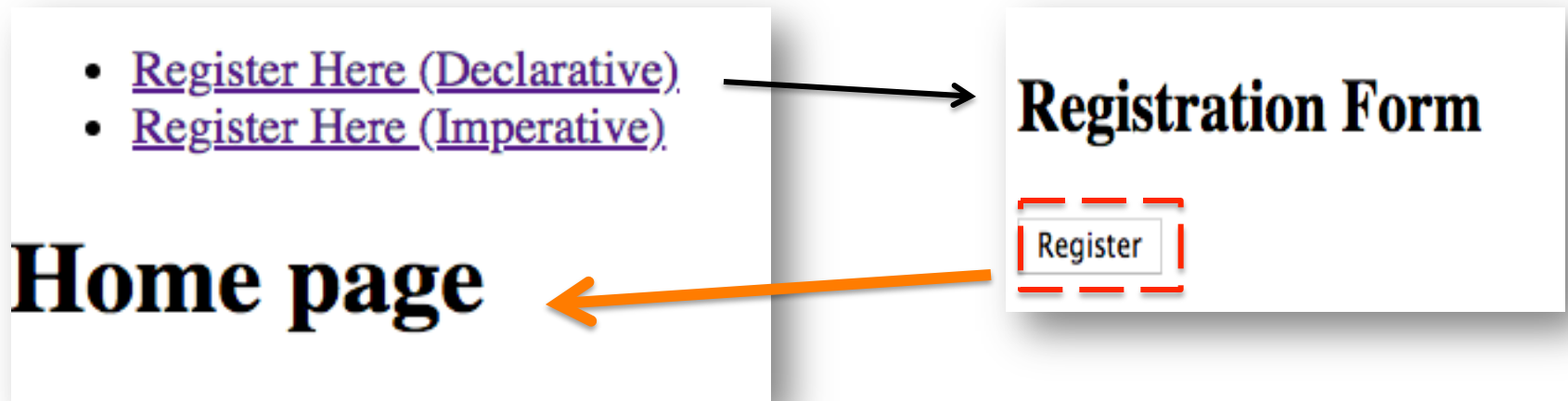


```
<li><Link to={{
  pathname: '/inbox',
  state: {
    alpha: 'A',
    beta: 'something else'
  }
}} >Inbox</Link></li>
```

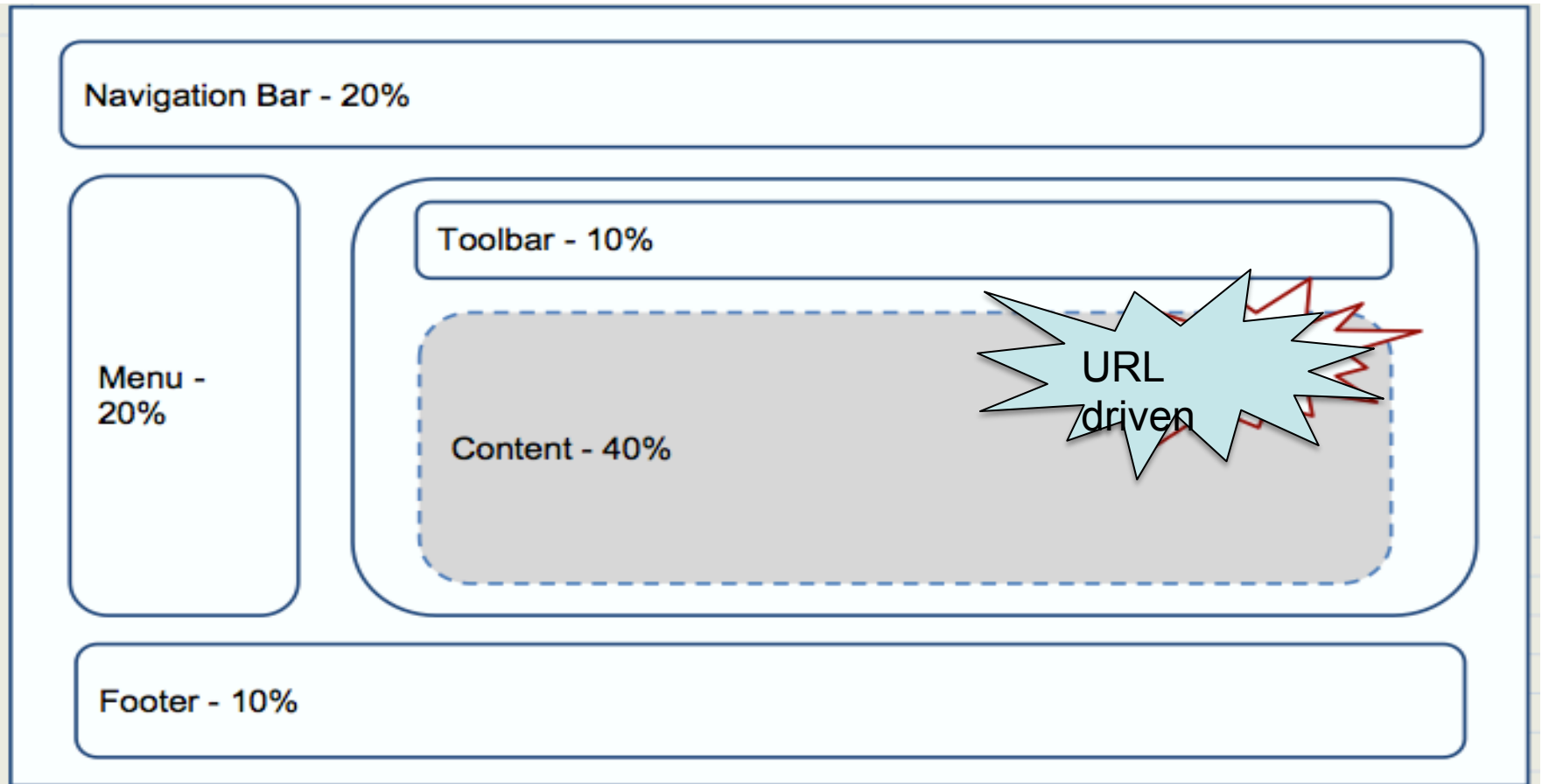
```
class Inbox extends Component {
  render() {
    const {alpha, beta} = this.props.location.state
    return (
      <div>
        <h2>Inbox page</h2>
        <p>`Props: ${alpha}, ${beta}`</p>
      </div>
    )
  }
}
```

# Programmatic Navigation.

- Performing navigation in JavaScript.
- Two options:
  1. Declarative – requires state; uses `<Redirect>`.
  2. Imperative – requires `withRouter()` ; uses `this.props.history`
- EX.: See `/src/sample7/`.

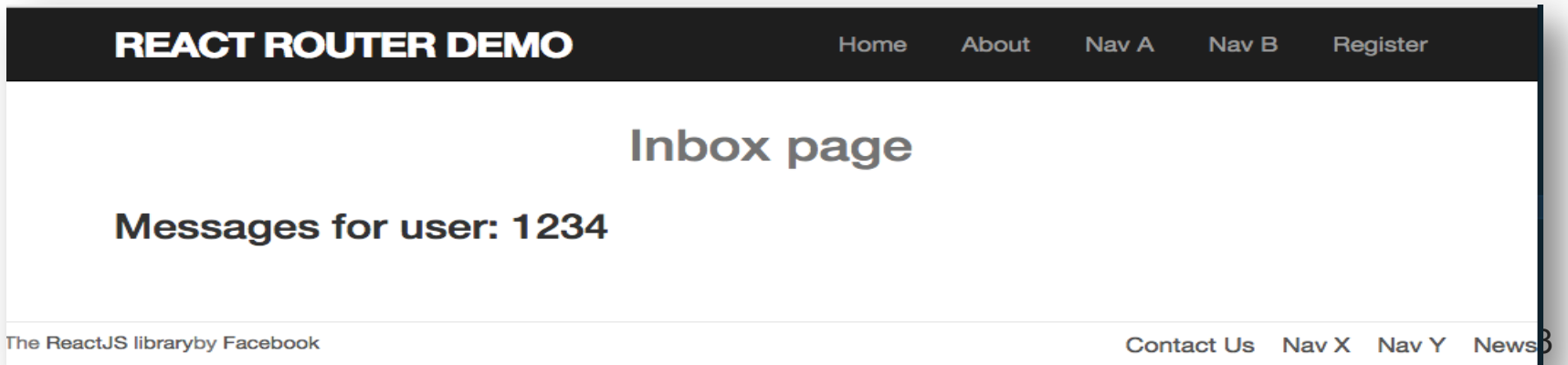
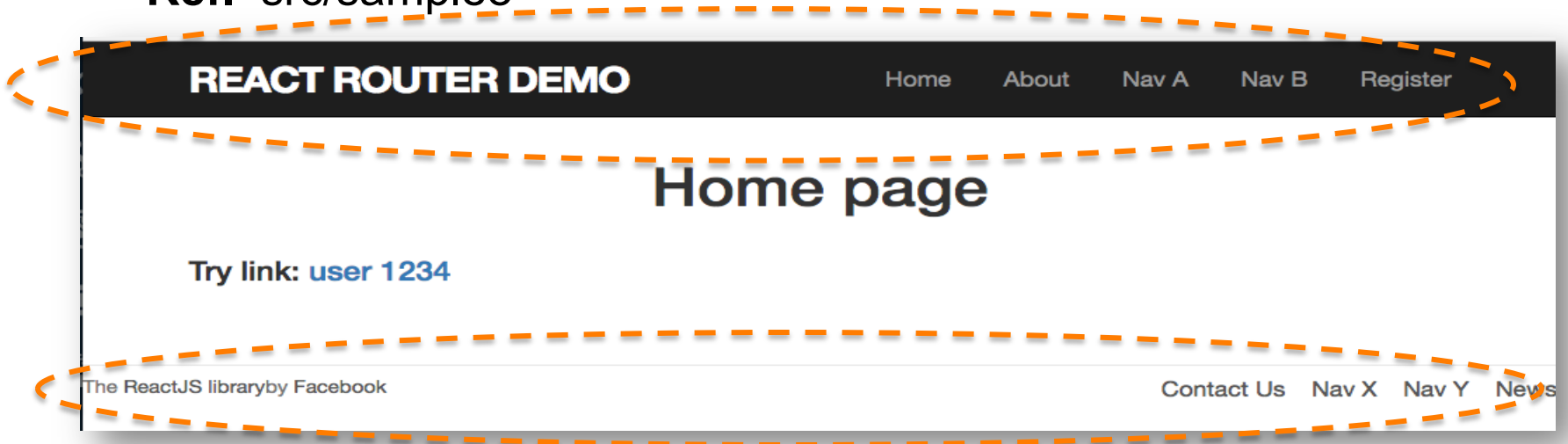


# Typical Web app layout



# Persistent elements/components

- Use cases: Headers. Footers. Side menus
- Ref. `src/sample8`



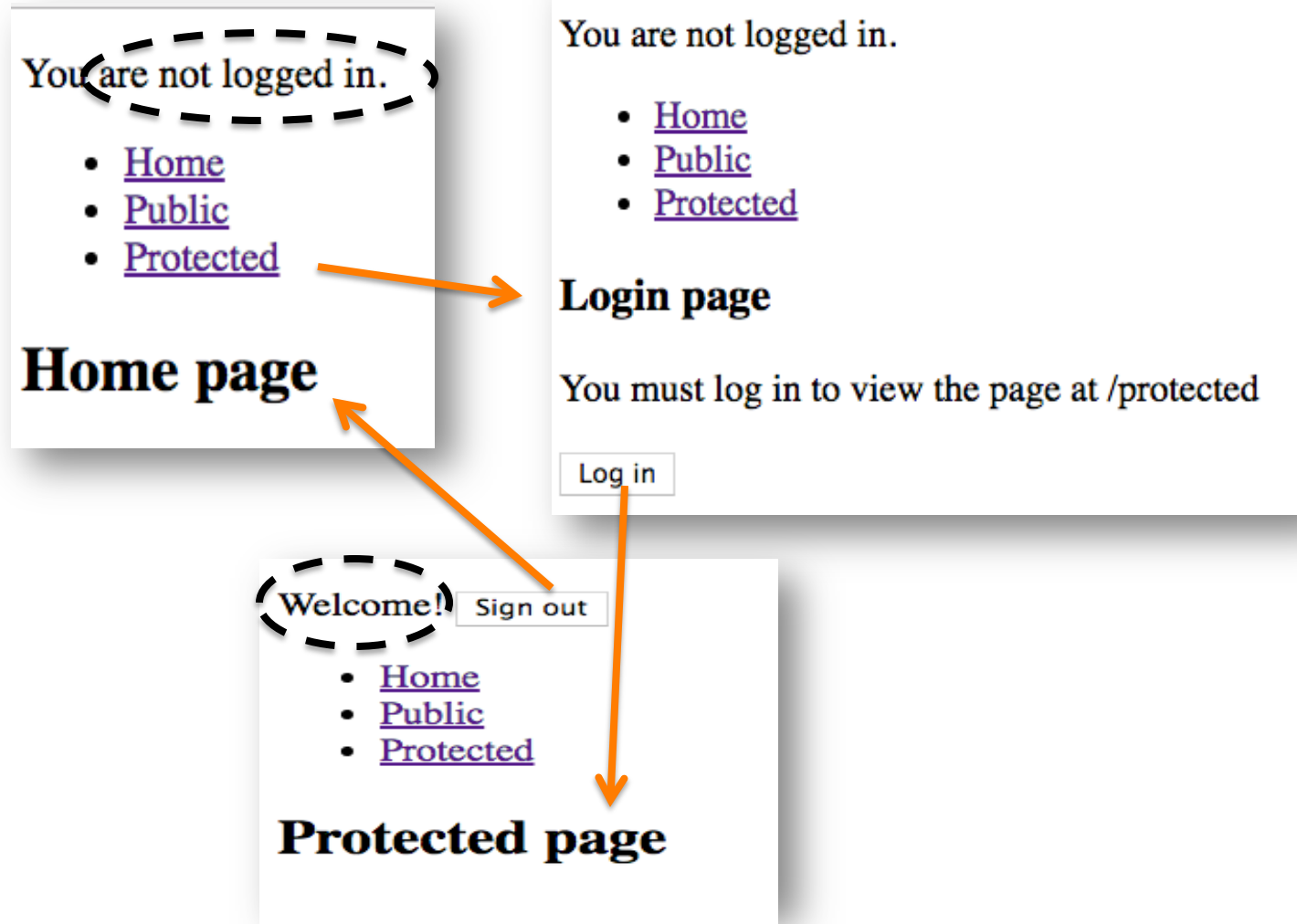
# Persistent elements/components

- Ref. src/sample8

```
class Router extends Component {  
  render() {  
    return (  
      <BrowserRouter>  
        <div>  
          <Header/>  
          <div className="container">  
            <Switch>  
              <Route path='/about' component={ About } />  
              <Route path='/register' component={ Register } />  
              <Route path='/contact' component={ Contact } />  
              <Route path='/inbox/:userId' component={ Inbox } />  
              <Route exact path='/' component={ Home } />  
              <Redirect from='*' to='/' />  
            </Switch>  
          </div>  
          <Footer />  
        </div>  
      </BrowserRouter>  
    )  
  }  
}
```

# Protected Routes

- Not native to React Router; A custom solution.



# Protected Routes

- **See /src/sample9/**
  - **v1 – Skeleton.**
  - **v2 - basic <PrivateRoute> component, Redirects to skeleton Login page**
  - **v3 - Login supported but redirects to / (root) always; Protected page now accessible.**
  - **v4 - Login now redirects to selected protected page.**
  - **v5 – Signout supported.**
- **To step through sample versions:**
  - \$ git checkout sample9-vX e.g. git checkout sample9-v3**
- **To return to normal:**
  - \$ git checkout master**



# Summary

- **React Router (version 4) adheres to React principles:**
  - **Declarative UI**
  - **Component composition**
  - **The event → state change → re-render**
- **Main components - <Router>, <Route>, <Link>**
- **Additional props: `this.props.match.params`; `this.props.history`, `this.props.location`**

